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The Beliefs of the Ancient Japanese Peoples, Japanese Traditions and Life

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Abstract:

Japan is a very developed country, but its inhabitants are known to us only by the strange details that the Japanese themselves understand. Many strange people are associated with these traditions and are waiting for you with interesting information from ancient Japan. As an excuse for his actions, he claimed that some of the newcomers to Japan had demolished and destroyed the Buddhist and Shinto shrines. Political successor Hideyoshi Tokugawa Ieyasu continued his repressive policy.

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Japan has gone through different stages at different times. And it has a rich ancient history. In 1600, as a result of feudal disintegration and civil wars, Tokugawa Ieyasu came to power in Japan - the founder and first leader of the Edo dynasty. By 1603, he had united Japan and began to rule with an "iron hand." Ieyasu, like his predecessors, supported trade with other countries, but was highly skeptical of foreigners. It was in 1624 that trade with Spain was completely banned. And in 1635, they decided to ban Japan from the country and ban those who were sent back. From 1636, foreigners (Portuguese, later Dutch) could only be located on the artificial island of Dejima in the port of Nagasaki.

In the 16th and 19th centuries, the average height of Japanese men was only 155 cm, as it was in the 6th century that the Chinese shared the philosophy of Buddhism in Japanese "by way of neighborhood". It is not clear, therefore, why, but the new worldview was favored by the ruling circles

of Japanese society. Vegetarianism is a way to preserve the spirit and reincarnate better. Meat was completely excluded from the diet of the Japanese, and the wait for the result did not last long: from the VI to the XIX century, the average height of men in Japan decreased by 10 cm.

Gold is a phraseological unit used as a valuable and balanced fertilizer for human life, its feces. In Japan, this practice has been widely used. In addition, the waste of the rich was sold at higher prices because their food was plentiful and varied, so more nutrients were preserved in the “product”. Various historical documents from the nineteenth century describe in detail the order of toilet litter.

It all happened like this: at night, the fishermen went down to the sea and lit a torch to attract the fish. Later, they released dozens of nuts, which were tied to the boat by a long boat. At the same time, it held a flexible collar so as not to swallow the fish that held the neck of each bird. When the cormorants gathered the full goats, the fishermen dragged the birds into the boat. For their work, each bird received an award in the form of a small fish.

A completely small family - a way of living together - did not have the usual form of marriage in ancient Japan. The basis of family relations was a separate marriage - marriage tsumadoi, in which the husband married freely from his wife, in fact, separated her. For the majority of the population, the marriage ended after reaching the age of majority: a 15-year-old boy and a 13-year-old girl. Marriage signifies the consent of many relatives, the fathers of the wife, and the servants. Marriage tsumadoi did not accept monogamy, and the man was forbidden to have more than one wife and relatives. However, being in free contact with his wives, leaving them without a reason to remarry, was not allowed by law.

Christianity originated in Japan in the mid-16th century. The first missionary to preach the gospel to Japan was the Basque Jesuit Francis Xavier. But the mission did not last long. Soon, the Sogdians were in danger in Christianity (like the faith of foreigners). In 1587, the unifier Toyotomi Hideyoshi banned missionaries from remaining in the country and began persecuting believers. As an excuse for his actions, he claimed that some of the newcomers to Japan had demolished and destroyed the Buddhist and Shinto shrines. Political successor Hideyoshi Tokugawa Ieyasu continued his repressive policy. In 1612 he banned the recognition of Christianity in his territory, and in 1614 he extended this ban to the whole of Japan. During the Tokugawa period, about 3,000 Japanese Christians were tortured, and the rest were imprisoned or exiled. Tokugawa's policy forced all Japanese families to register at a local Buddhist temple and prove that they were not Christian.

The mythical foundation of this Asian country is Shintoism - the “path of the gods” that emerged in ancient times and the exact history cannot be determined. Japanese mythology is unique and unique. People have found all kinds of spiritual things, places, and even inanimate things. Gods can be bad and good. It should be noted that their names are often complex and sometimes very long.

The temple goddess Amaterasu Omiki is responsible for the celestial body, and in translation her name is called "the great goddess who illuminates the sky." It is believed that the sun god in Japan is one of the ancestors of the great imperial family.

1. Amaterasu spoke in Japanese using rice cultivation technology and silk production rules and secrets in Japan.
2. According to legend, water drops appeared when one of the great gods was washed in the pool.

Japanese mythology says that he had a brother, Susano, with whom he married, but he wanted his mother to go to the world of the dead, so he began to destroy the world of people in order to kill other

gods. Amaterasu is tired of her husband's actions and hides in a cave, cutting off communication with the whole world. The gods tricked him into pulling him out of the shelter and bringing him back to heaven. In mythology, the thunder and thunder of the patron is considered to be Raidzin. In many myths, the wind appears together with the god. They surround it with their drums, where it creates thunder, thunder. In some sources it represents a child or a snake. The famous Japanese Raidzin is responsible for the rain. It is the Japanese equivalent of the Western devil or hell. Kagutsuti is responsible for the fire in the Pantheon. According to legend, his mother lit a fire when he was born and he died. His father was disappointed, cut off his head, and then divided the remains into eight equal parts, after which volcanoes appeared. With his blood, other gods also came to Japan.

In Japanese mythology, Kagutsuchi was especially revered and people worshiped him as a firefighter and blacksmith. People feared the wrath of the god of fire, so they constantly prayed and brought various gifts, believing that they would save their homes from the fire. Many people in Japan are following the tradition of celebrating Hi-Matsuri at the beginning of the year. On this day it is necessary to bring a torch to the house cracked by the sacred fire in the temple.

Suzanoo, mentioned above, is responsible for things related to water. Drops of water appeared and there was a brother Amaterasu. He did not want to rule the sea and decided to take the dead to his mother, but left a mark on himself and offered his sister to give birth to children. After that, the Japanese god of the sea did many terrible things on earth, such as destroying canals in the fields, destroying sacred rooms, and so on. For his actions, he cast out other gods from heaven.

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